

HYLAN CLUB HEAD IS HELD IN FORGED LIQUOR PERMIT PLOT

Abraham Levy Said to Have Paper for Withdrawal of Large Quantities.

BRIEBERY IS ATTEMPTED

U. S. Prosecutor Asked Over Phone His Price to 'Drop the Matter.'

\$10,000 TAMMANY CHECK

It Was Sent to Samuel Marx, Who Is Active in Present City Campaign.

Abraham Levy, chairman of the Hyman Club of Harlem, an organization working for the reelection of Mayor Hylan, was held in \$10,000 bail yesterday before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on a charge of having in his possession forged permits for the withdrawal of large quantities of liquor.

No, only does Levy head the Hyman organization, as evidenced by a great banner spanning 125th street just east of Seventh avenue, but, according to Howard R. Kirock, Federal Prohibition Agent investigator of liquor withdrawals on fake permits, Levy on several occasions has boasted of having made large contributions to the campaign funds of Mayor Hylan and other Tammany candidates.

Among the papers seized by Federal agents, it was stated, was a cancelled check on the Pacific Bank, Forty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, dated July 11 last, for \$10,000, payable to Samuel Marx, a Tammany district leader who has been particularly active in the present municipal campaign.

When Marx, who is in business as an auctioneer, was told yesterday at the Oval Club, in West 111th street, of the existence of the check he said it represented a personal loan made to him for alterations of his business plant at 115 West Twenty-third street. He added that the loan has since been paid off, and declared that he knew nothing of any campaign contribution that Levy might have made.

Bribery Is Attempted.

That powerful influences are at work, however, to free Levy from the tolls of the law was evident from the statement of United States Attorney McCormick that bribery has been attempted. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD that he was summoned yesterday to the telephone and that a voice he could not identify asked him what his price would be to "drop the Abe Levy matter."

Levy was released in a \$10,000 bail, which was furnished by a bonding company. His case will come up for hearing next Friday, when it was stated yesterday, he will be defended by State Senator James J. Walker, Tammany leader of the upper house of the Legislature.

In addition to being head of the Hyman political organization, Levy conducts a photographic studio and theatre ticket agency at 2105 Seventh avenue, and also has an office at 2111 Seventh avenue, where an organization known as the Industrial Corporation has headquarters. Neighboring business men said the Industrial Corporation was an institution for the sale of business of which was to supply strike breakers during industrial disputes.

With the arraignment of Levy, who lives at 214 West Ninety-seventh street, Government prohibition agents partly finished a job on which they have been active the last eight weeks.

Levy charged the Government, as was told exclusively in THE NEW YORK HERALD yesterday, with controlling in all eight liquor withdrawal permits by means of which it is alleged large quantities of whiskey and beer were being smuggled into the city.

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\$600,000 Graft Is Seen.

Federal Prohibition Agent Howard R. Kirock, who has been investigating liquor withdrawals on fake permits, estimated the recent fraudulent withdrawals in the New York territory is at least \$500,000 cases upon which graft of between \$500,000 and \$600,000 is alleged to have been paid. Many of these withdrawals have been made, it is charged, on permits bearing the rubber stamped signature of Charles R. O'Connor, former State Prohibition Director, many of which have been revoked, but upon which withdrawals have continued to be made.

When the investigation of Abraham Levy's permits and those of his brother, Benedict Levy, and Herman Ratner, also under bail for a hearing, was begun by Prohibition Agents Kirock and Astor, United States Attorney McCormick strenuous efforts were made even at that early stage, according to the Government agents, to call the slush, these efforts have continued, and many of which have been revoked, but upon which withdrawals have continued to be made.

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WOULD SELL ISLANDS TO UNITED STATES

Paris Newspaper Suggests New Coal Stations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 29.

The latest news from Paris suggests that the French delegation to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments offers to sell Tahiti and the Marquesas islands to the United States as coal stations, contending that they have little except sentimental value for France, but would be of tremendous strategic importance to America.

France never has developed these islands extensively for commercial purposes and they are no far from the beaten track that it took three months for the faithful natives to receive the news of the signing of the armistice.

NON-PARTISANS CONCEDE GOV. FRAZIER'S RECALL IN NORTH DAKOTA ELECTION

Two Other State Officials, With the Executive, Believed Surely Beaten Under Statute Giving Voters Power to Unseat.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 29 (Associated Press).—Recall of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier and two other State officials endorsed by the Non-Partisan League in yesterday's election was conceded to-night by the Fargo Courier News, official newspaper of the league in North Dakota.

Unofficial returns from approximately 1,800 of the State's 2,088 precincts show a majority of 12,000 for R. A. Nestos, independent gubernatorial candidate.

Eveinborth Johnson and Joseph A. Kitchen held corresponding leads, respectively, over Attorney-General William Lemke, and J. N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, the other two officials whose recall is conceded.

While the independent leaders were maintaining their claim of majorities of from 7,000 to 10,000 the Non-Partisan League State headquarters here still refused to give up hope for the league candidates, contending that a greater proportion of the Missouri slope vote must be accounted for before the outcome could be known definitely.

Changes in a few counties in the western section cut down the total number of precincts in the State from 2,094 to 2,088. The unreported precincts were expected to return from 18,000 to 23,000 votes, mostly from the Third Congressional district.

Approximately 2,000 votes still were unaccounted for in the First Congressional district, with indications, based on available figures, that the unreported vote would be split and therefore neutralized.

Approximately six thousand votes are yet to come in from the Second district, and reported returns indicate this can be divided on a 2 to 1 basis in favor of Frazier.

This left approximately 10,000 to 15,000 votes unreported in the Third district, where the league is especially strong.

To overcome the independent lead, however, it would be necessary for the league to show a lead in excess of 5 to 1 in the missing precincts of the Third district, which would be far ahead of their showing in that section last year and beyond indications in available figures this year.

BRIAND TAKES SHIP FOR ARMS MEETING

Leaves Havre With Delegates on the Lafayette Bound for New York.

TIED WITH HARD WORK

Steamer's Wireless Equipment Strengthened So as to Keep in Touch.

HAVRE, Oct. 29 (Associated Press).—Premier Briand of France, heading the French delegation to the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems, sailed from this port for New York on the steamship Lafayette at 6 o'clock this evening. The other members of the French official party accompanied the Premier.

"I shall not begin work to-night: I am thinking merely of the instructive and interesting experiences ahead of me," said the Premier before sailing. "I hope to have something to say respecting the conference and the French Government's part in it before we arrive. Just now I have agreeable anticipations of the long sea voyage with great things at the end of it."

After twelve days of intensive work in connection with the Parliament meeting in Paris, Premier Briand went to the Lafayette physically tired, but content with the outcome of his experiences with the Parliament and in the Chamber and the Senate in the discharge of his mission.

The wireless equipment of the steamer has been strengthened so as to enable M. Briand to keep in touch with land and transit business throughout the voyage.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 29 (Associated Press).—Desirability for peaceful cooperation with the United States was the fundamental point made by Prince Tokugawa, a member of the Japanese delegation to the armament conference, in an interview with the Associated Press during the voyage from Japan. He dwelt on the urgency of the removal of all misunderstandings and causes of misunderstandings between nations, because he believed that if such misunderstandings were permitted to continue they might lead to unfortunate circumstances, even to war. He added: "But personally I have never dreamed of the possibility of war with the United States."

"Generally speaking," said the Prince, "personally I hope that the question between China and Japan will be kept out of the Washington conference, because it is better to solve these questions as they arise than to have them become a part of the conference."

"I think that everybody who knows my work in Japan realizes I am opposed to militarism as the world popularly conceives the term military. My country is not in need of armaments for offense. All that is necessary for Japan to have is an army and navy adequate to defend the islands and the conference is conducted in a spirit of candor and frankness. I have no doubt about its ultimate success. At all events candor and frankness will be the keynote of the Japanese attitude."

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CROSEY ATTACKS HYLAN REGIME IN BROOKLYN SPEECH

Finds Each Dollar Mayor Paid to Drop Suits a Reason for His Defeat.

SYMBOLISM OF NAME

It Begins With H for Hearst and Ends With N for Nothing, He Says.

LONGS FOR A DEBATE

Justice Would Give Much to Hear Craig's Honest Opinion of Mayor.

James C. Crosey, former District Attorney of Kings county and now a Supreme Court Justice, laid aside his judicial robes last night and made a sweeping attack on the whole Hylan administration at a rally at the Manual Training High School, Fifth street and Seventh avenue, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. Justice Crosey paid particular attention to the Mayor himself. He had the audience in hoots of merriment when he told what the five letters of the Mayor's name stand for, and declared the several thousand dollars Mayor Hylan paid to discontinue his libel suits against a New York newspaper were thousands of reasons why the people of the city should not reelect him.

Justice Crosey said he would give a good deal to hear an honest, downright opinion by Comptroller Craig of Mayor Hylan.

"There are five letters in the Mayor's name," remarked Justice Crosey. "H, Y, L, A, and N. Brooklyn people would make these letters stand for 'Hollow, Yellows, Liar, Avaricious, and Noisy.' Probably one of his chief supporters, Comptroller Craig, could also make them stand for something. I will tell you what I think they stand for."

"The first letter is H. It stands for Hearst. What would Hylan do without Hearst? He would do nothing. Hearst is the backbone of the Mayor's office and all the rest, and everybody knows that. There isn't a thing written that comes out of the Mayor's office that isn't written by an employee of Hearst. So the chief and main letter of the Mayor's name evidently stands for Hearst."

Dwells on the Name.

"The second letter is Y. I think the second letter stands for 'Yellow.' (Laughter.) The dictionary says yellow is a color of the spectrum that stands between green and orange."

"The third letter is L. It stands for liability, and if Mayor Hylan isn't a liability I mistake everything. What a mayor ought to be is an asset, but I think our present Mayor is a 'dead weight liability.'"

"The next letter is A. A stands for accident. Some people are elevated by accident; they just happen, and I think that applies to the present Mayor."

"As to the letter N, I wonder if N doesn't stand for nothing, or perhaps negative. Negative, as you know, means a minus."

"So that is what the Mayor stands for—headed by Hearst, he winds up with nothing, and in between is a liability—a yellow liability and accident."

Justice Crosey said he had noticed Mayor Hylan had been challenged by Mr. Curran to a debate.

"I would like to hear that debate," he said. "In a debate the Mayor would have to try to think—he couldn't just read and get away with it."

Justice Crosey then gave a résumé of the Goslin and Black Diamond automobile affairs and told of the libel suits which the Mayor brought, before election, and paid several thousand dollars to drop after election. He declared that every word in the newspaper articles to which the Mayor had taken exception was true, and the charges fully sustained, and that this was the real reason the Mayor withdrew his suits.

"Every dollar the Mayor spent to withdraw those suits," he said, "constitutes a reason why he should not be reelected. That makes thousands of reasons why he should not receive a single vote."

"You can get no better picture of this man than through the facts of the facts about this matter," declared the Justice. "The things the newspaper said about Mr. Hylan were too numerous to quote now, but they were far from complimentary. They showed him to be a man not safe in his former relations in life and not likely to be a safe Mayor."

Jerome Follows Crosey.

William Travers Jerome in a speech following Justice Crosey referred to the partial attack made upon Mayor Hylan by Samuel Untermyer Friday night and quoted from statements credited to Mr. Untermyer.

"Mr. Untermyer hooked Mr. Hylan's business career up with a convict and crook—Hitler," said Mr. Jerome.

"He can't keep away from them. He has a favorable attachment for them. He had it in the old days. He can't shake it off."

"How I wish to God that the people in this Tammany Hall administration who are handling the money and who

FOCH LAYS WREATH ON MT. VERNON TOMB

'How Tranquilly Washington Spent His Last Days,' Comments Marshal.

GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

Leaves Cards at Homes of Chief Justice Taft and Ex-President Wilson.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.

The true Marshal Foch, a man of peace, left Mount Vernon this evening at sundown. Along the crimsoning shores of the Potomac he asked the driver of his automobile to go slow. You easily could picture him dressed in his uniform and numerous decorations and taking his ease in a trundling old carriage drawn by two fat horses; a simple country gentleman content to go down declining days in obscurity.

He waved his hand at the squat, spraddled house that was George Washington's and said:

"It is all so simple, so unaffected. Here a simple gentleman who raised a country's ideals so high that the whole world might see them lived until his country called him to lead it. And when he had finished he came back to this pretty place to die simply and be buried in a tomb that proclaims the man."

"I came to Mount Vernon to see a plantation that might have been any one of a thousand farms. I have seen and spent days in farms in Gascony that are so similar that I wondered where the differences lay. Then through the simple house on the porch, where I see the river rolling down for miles and rolling away for miles. And then I think that this is not one of a thousand farms, but one in a thousand."

"How utterly peaceful he must have been and how tranquilly he spent his last days."

And they said Ferdinand Foch was a hard man of mathematics, a teacher of cold formulae, to whom armies were but soulless units and individuals but integral parts of machines. They said he could not grow eloquent and that he exuded humaneness with sinews and coiled secrets and tangents; that he believed might make right and there was no virtue but strength.

He was none of that this evening. He was nothing but an elderly man who had been caught by the spell of Mount Vernon and who saw the beauty of the old place, that Washington built and the place that the country conceived. He saw to read of nights. Surrounded by his staff and members of the American Legion he strolled over the undulating lawns and down beneath the elms and poplars that stand guard around the tomb.

He entered the granite shelter and upon the bier of the man of Mount Vernon laid a wreath. He made no oration. He did not attempt to speak. He merely stood at attention while Gen. William D. Connor, his honorary aid, told him all there was to tell. And then he left the tomb, nodding thanks to an ancient negro who in proud in his place of custodian of the grave of Washington, old Capt. C. S. Summe, who valiantly fought for the Stars and Stripes when they were menaced.

"It is all typical of a simple, courageous people, this," he said. "The American soldier was a simple soldier, a man of singleness of purpose and absence of guile. He was his country, democratic, unostentatious and wholly frank and alert. What I saw in him, I see in the nation."

Out of sight of Mount Vernon the Marshal's car took on speed. There was much for him to do and see. He is to see America in a hurry. So, as he came, he was whisked back the seven miles to the capital at fifty and sixty miles an hour. There were ten cars in his train, filled with soldiers and legionnaires. Back to the hotel he was hustled, and there he asked that the faithful natives to receive the news of the signing of the armistice.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Ten.

Ballot Secrecy Ruling Blocks Fraud Inquiry

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—The Missouri Supreme Court to-day held the secrecy of the ballot prevented presentation of certificates of election officials to grand juries even in alleged fraud inquiries.

The opinion was in a decision prohibiting Circuit Judge Landwehr of St. Louis from enforcing a subpoena requiring presentation of the certificates to the Grand Jury investigating alleged fraud in St. Louis in the Statewide primary in 1920.

The decision pointed out that the certificates asked for were in the hands of the poll books, and to produce them would be to produce the poll books also.

GIRL BOBBED HAIR, BLAMED A CLIPPER

Prosecutor Explodes Her Yarn That Had Upset Westwood, N. J.

PARENTS HAD OBJECTED

Marjorie Haws Scolded by Official, Who Says He Won't Prosecute This Time.

Prosecutor A. C. Hart announced in Hackensack, N. J., last night that the sensational "Jack the Clipper" story given out several days ago by Miss Marjorie Haws, 17 years old, daughter of Walter Haws of Westwood, a broker in Wall street, was pure fiction. Mr. Hart in a letter to Mayor Ward of Westwood said the girl's story was "pure bunk" and that instead of any villainous person having clipped her hair it had been done by a young man at her request, because her parents would not let her have it bobbed.

"She knew that her parents would not allow her to bob her hair," Mr. Hart wrote. "Rather than incur her parents' enmity Marjorie brought from the realms of imagination a horrible and vicious demon who accomplished the task for her and at the same time gave her a large measure of sympathetic notoriety."

"Five of these bunk cases have occurred within the last year and the people of the locality affected in each instance have been much disturbed. We are not going to hear to determine a young and ordinarily good child of splendid parents. But I propose to prosecute the next one who acts in the way she has acted."

"Marjorie told me an impossible story. She said that on three different nights a man came to her house and demanded that she bob her hair. She described a picture of a villain—unlike the Simon Pure article."

"Strangely and although no one from the outside could see within the house—because the shades were drawn—this man just happened to demand admission to her room and she gave him the third time when she said she admitted him she was alone in the house with two infant children."

"Her story is that the man grabbed her by the throat and threw her to the floor. Leaving her there he went direct to the kitchen, took a pair of scissors from a nail and returned to the hall, hit her on the temple with an instrument and rendered her unconscious, not, however, before she felt him loosening her hair. She remained unconscious until she was kicked in the side and the kick of which she felt she was not aware, she saw the man leave the house."

"She had told a young man of Westwood a number of times before this that she wanted to bob her hair. The evening in question she sent her twelve-year-old brother to the young man with a message for him to come to the house that evening for she would have something to show him."

"This frightful, villainous intruder did not alarm her in the slightest. There was not a mark upon her throat, side or temple. He had indeed, in loosening her locks, dropped only one hairpin in the hall, the rest were found in the parlor. She very generously lay in the hall while he brought the scissors from the kitchen, and she easily have escaped through the outer door or made an outcry."

How he knew that a pair of scissors were hanging on a nail in the kitchen is not disclosed, and the only result of his villainies is that he 'bobbed' Marjorie's locks."

RUM MONEY TEMPTS PHYSICIANS, SAYS ELIOT

Multitudes Yielding to Pressure, He Asserts.

Boston, Oct. 29.—The statement that "multitudes of physicians are yielding to the temptation to prescribe alcohol" in order to get high fees was made by President (Emeritus) Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University in an address before the Twentieth Century Club to-day.

Pointing out that "a considerable class of reputable physicians now base their charges on their supposed income of the patient," he continued:

"Physicians are constantly invited by patients of their own and by outsiders to prescribe alcohol. If that appeal is made to men in the habit of basing their charges on the income of the patient you see what a temptation is presented to the physician. Multitudes of physicians are yielding to that temptation."

How to Save Time When Looking for Furnished Rooms

You will not only find just the Furnished Room you want but you will save footpaths and temper, too, by looking over the Furnished Rooms To Let advertised in THE HERALD'S Want Ad Pages. The Better-Sort of places are advertised there. See Section 6 now.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

WAGES OF RAIL MEN CANNOT BE CHANGED FOR YEAR AT LEAST

Executives, in Planning 10 Per Cent. Reduction, Face Much Red Tape.

WOULD AVOID FRICTION

Labor Board in Report Virtually Forbids Strikes on Railroads.

BLACKLIST IS PENALTY

All Disputes Must Be Referred to Board Before Action Is Taken.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Despite the ultimatum delivered Tuesday by the United States Railroad Labor Board, that no further petitions for wage reductions would be considered for a year, railway executives here went ahead to-day with plans for reductions.

No precipitate action is to be taken that will interfere or cause friction with the employees. This announcement was made by Chairman S. M. Felton of the Western Group of Railway Executives.

An application for a 10 per cent. decrease in wages will be made, but will be made in accordance with the policy outlined by the Labor Board in the resolution that ended the strike plans.

"We need the 10 per cent. reduction, if we are to cut rates," said Mr. Felton. "But we will handle the matter in a way that will not cause friction. Under the rules of the rail board we first must ask the men to accept the cut. They either accept or reject. In the last cut it took the men six months to make their reply of rejection. It is reasonable to suppose it will take an equal time now."

Make Another Application.

"If the men reject, then we make our application to the labor board, which indicated in its resolution that it would not take up such an application until its present work was finished, months hence. This will make an issue to be heard by the board."

"Then will come the reply of the unions to our appeal to the Federal board and the hearing of both sides, which in the last hearing took weeks, and then the deliberations of the board, which took some months."

"Even were we to make our proposal to the men at once, it will be a year, in the natural course of procedure, before a decision from the rail board could come."

"There is nothing in our plan that violates either the letter or the spirit of the board's resolution on which the strike was settled. There is to be no cause for friction or agitation or no cause for breaking up the present settlement."

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (Associated Press).—The Railroad Labor Board to-day issued its decision on the "check-off" plan, responsibility for the general strike threatened by the big five railroad unions, making three findings, the third of which held that the railroads were to be held liable for the loss of their rights of their members in all existing contracts and lose all benefits accorded by the transportation act.

Findings of the Board.

The other findings were:

"That all such disputes must be referred to the board before any action is taken."

"That any interruption of traffic would be a blow aimed at the peace, prosperity and safety of the entire nation."

The labor board, after detailing the decision of both sides to abide by the law, says "these facts render it unnecessary for the board to make any further orders or to make its procedure prejudicial to the public, most vitally interested and profoundly interested, on this return to industrial peace, triumph of the rule of law and the escape from this national disaster."

"But at this time, and while the matter is so intensely before the minds of all, the board deems it expedient to make its rulings and positions on some of the points involved as clear as to ground for any misunderstanding can hereafter exist."

"First, when any change of wages, contracts or rules previously in effect is contemplated or proposed by either party, conference must be had as directed by the transportation act and by the board. No action shall be taken by the board, and where agreements are not reached the dispute must be brought before this board, and no action or change made until authorized by the board."

"Second, the ordering or authorizing of a strike against Decision No. 147 (the July 1 wage cut) of this board is a violation of that decision. The board desires to point out that such overt acts by either party tending to and threatening an interruption of the transportation line, the peaceful and uninterrupted operation of which are so absolutely necessary to the peace, prosperity and safety of the entire people, are in themselves, even when they do not culminate in a stoppage of traffic, a cause and source of great injury and damage."

The board further points out that the consideration of employees interested that when such action does result in a strike, the employees are expected to forfeit their right and the rights of their members in and to the provisions and benefits of all contracts theretofore existing and the employees are striking have voluntarily removed themselves from the classes entitled to appeal to this board for relief and protection."

White Sulphur Springs. The Greenbrier and Cottage. Delightful autumn days. Perfect golf, superb outdoor sports—also.

French Bring in Wines for Arms Conference

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, Oct. 29.

ALMOST every valise carried by members of the French delegation to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments who left here to-day contained two or three bottles of rare French wine or liqueur for use in America. Also the steamship Lafayette carries many cases of wine to restock the French Embassy cellar in Washington.

One member of the Foreign Office detachment slipped half a dozen litres of Calvados and cherry cordial into the cases containing the official papers on the disarmament and Pacific problems.

From the Embassy cellars in Washington wines will be sent as needed to the Willard Hotel for the personal use of the delegation and friends.

INJUNCTION TO HALT UNIONIZING IN MINCO

Aim Said to Be Monopoly of Coal Business—Check Off Called Illegal.

Judge Anderson, Defied by Lewis, Will Issue His Order To-morrow.

ORGANIZING MUST STOP

Coal Business—Check Off Called Illegal.

Aim Said to Be Monopoly of Coal Business—Check Off Called Illegal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Refusal to

decease efforts to unionize the William coal field of West Virginia, made late to-day in Federal Court here by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was followed by a statement from Judge A. B. Anderson that on Monday he would issue an injunction to accomplish that purpose.

No statement was made by the Judge on the exact scope of the order, but the decision to issue it came at the end of a hearing for a temporary order on the ground that the union and operators in organized coal fields are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to check interstate competition in the coal market from the non-union West Virginia field, centering around Mingo county, the storm center of a strike for more than a year.

In a plain statement of his views on the evidence presented Judge Anderson declared his belief that a combination to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act had been established by the complainant, the Borderland Coal Corporation. He also interpreted the evidence as showing the illegality of the check-off system by which operators collect union dues by withholding the money from miners' wages and that the union's effort to organize the West Virginia field was an effort to monopolize the coal industry of the company.

In making this statement Judge Anderson said he would keep his mind open for a possible change of his view after hearing further evidence at a final trial of the case, but he expressed the intention to defer issuance of any order until final hearing. Meanwhile, however, he said efforts to unionize the West Virginia field should be stopped, and he called for a decision by Mr. Lewis on this question.

Twice he called on Mr. Lewis and after conferences with counsel Mr. Lewis declared: "I decline to surrender." This statement came from Mr. Lewis after he had started to say "We have a constitutional right to organize" and had been interrupted by Judge Anderson calling for his decision.

While Mr. Lewis and his counsel were conferring over the decision attorneys for Indiana coal operators sought to learn from Judge Anderson whether they should discontinue the "check-off" and the court answered: "I say you continue it at your own peril." The operators' attorneys said they feared a strike if they stopped the "check-off."

Any order issued in the case, Judge Anderson indicated during the hearing, would be binding on all operators and union men throughout the country. In directing the complainant to make all Indiana operators defendants to the suit, the Judge said:

"In my judgment all operators throughout the United States will be here," and he added that President Lewis "and all the rest" of the union men would be in court.

In the verified complaint submitted as a part of the evidence, statements made by miners and operators at various wage conferences were recited in part a tending to prove that the wage agreements, including the check-off, disclosed a conspiracy to exclude the West Virginia coal from the markets of the country.

MRS. E. R. STETTINIUS

BREASTS ARM IN FALL

Heel Catches on Automobile Step, Throwing Her.

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SOVIET VOLUNTEERS TO PAY CZARIST DEBT, BUT ASKS A TREATY

Telitcher, in Note to the Great Powers, Urges International Conference.

DEMANDS RECOGNITION

Insists Actions Menacing Safety of Republic Be Ended.

WANTS ECONOMIC PEACE

Foreign Minister Declares Reconstruction Impossible Without Russia.

RIGA, Oct. 29 (Associated Press).—

Official confirmation that the Russian Soviet Government has agreed, under certain conditions, to recognize the foreign debts of the Imperial Russian Government was received here to-day through the Rosta Official Bolshevik News Agency.

According to the Rosta despatch, George Tchitcherine, Soviet Foreign Minister, despatched a note yesterday to the British, French, American, Italian and Japanese governments saying the Soviet Government would agree to recognize the old debts, incurred up to 1914, under the condition that "Russia be given certain privileges making possible the practical fulfillment of those obligations."

Soviet Russia's recognition of the debts, M. Tchitcherine's note says, is conditional upon the great Powers concluding final peace with and recognizing the Soviet Republic.

The Foreign Minister proposes the holding immediately of an international conference to consider the demands of all nations upon Russia and the Russian claims upon them, and to work out a final treaty of peace.

"The Brussels conference," says M. Tchitcherine in his note, "stipulated, according to the European papers, as a condition of granting credits to the Russian Government, or famine relief, acknowledgment of the debts of previous Russian governments. Of this decision of the